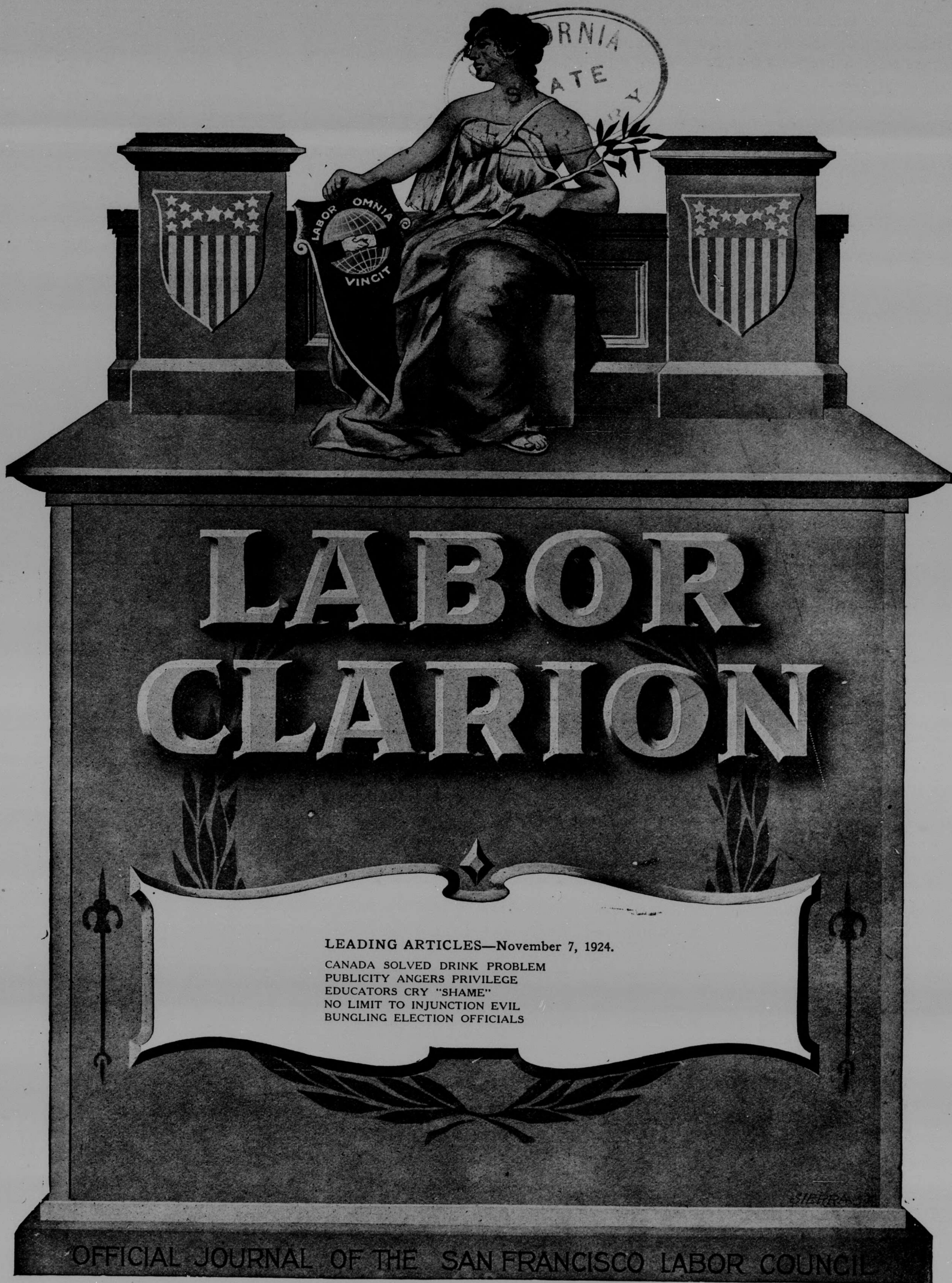


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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Black and White Cab Company.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Casino Theatre, Mason and Ellis.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.  
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Jenny Wren Stores.  
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.  
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore.  
Market Street R. R.  
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Phillips Baking Company.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Yellow Cab Company.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

# Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade  
COURTEOUS SERVICE  
BROAD ASSORTMENTS  
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH  
SAN FRANCISCO

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.  
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Bottemakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.  
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.  
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Dredgemen No. 72—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 268 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section Women's Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Sec., A. W. Dobson, 134 Jules Ave. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.  
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Geo. Cochran, 1215 E. 18th St., Oakland, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1924

No. 41

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## Canada Solved Drink Problem

:::

By Dr. Frank Bohn.

(Reprinted by permission of New York Times.)

The Canadian solution of the drink problem may be seen at its best in British Columbia and Quebec. Saskatchewan adopted it by a referendum vote in July last. It is more than likely that all the Provinces of Canada will soon come to it in one form or another. To an American who travels widely in both the United States and Canada the results are so evident that they can leave no room for doubt in the mind.

The Canadian system, where seen at its best, functions entirely through a chain of government warehouses and salesrooms. Where a majority in the community desires a shop, one is established. Local option means that the local community majority can not be overridden. There are no local private interests seeking to open a highly profitable business. The result is striking.

Only the larger cities and towns in British Columbia have requested the establishment of public liquor stores. A large city like Montreal, in Quebec, has several. Of the two Provinces mentioned above, British Columbia has worked out its system with the greatest care and success in operation. Saskatchewan, which will institute government sale on January 1 next, will probably follow the British Columbia precedent throughout. Quebec, whose system is as yet a bit lax and untrimmed, might well study the perfection of the British Columbia method. I shall describe the latter as the best which has been worked out, and then draw a comparison with Alberta, its neighbor Province. For Alberta has made the great mistake of combining government distribution with private sales for profit.

\* \* \*

One enters the government liquor store in a British Columbia town of 3,000 inhabitants. This town is the commercial center of a great mining and lumbering district in that enormously rich Province. The writer recalls only too well that sort of Western environment 20 years ago. At that time the drinking and gambling resorts in these small commercial centers of the Far West were as evil, as disgusting as anything the English-speaking world has ever given us. Thousands of lumbermen, miners and cowboys would come into one of these towns and waste their season's savings during a single idle week. The results for both the town and the men can never be forgotten. One who never saw Bisbee and Butte, Nelson and Tonopah, in the old days can not quite imagine the uttermost evils of the old-time drink traffic.

Very well. On a Saturday morning in June, 1924, the writer entered the government liquor store in such a town in British Columbia. There was no sound but the humming of a bee in the lilac bush at the back door. The government agent sat at his desk from 9 till 12, casting his accounts. During that time only one person, a woman, entered. She was well-dressed and soft-spoken. She purchased one bottle of wine in the same manner that she would ask for a yard of ribbon in a neighboring shop. When 12 o'clock struck the door was locked until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

This government agent is one of the most respected men of the community. When the old

saloon system was in operation he was an ardent temperance reformer. He took his present position at a personal sacrifice. He wishes, as an honest and intelligent citizen and temperance reformer, to see the system given a fair trial. He is the sort of man one would like to see appointed postmaster or county sheriff in that community.

\* \* \*

During the month of traveling in British Columbia in May and June last the writer saw no intoxicated person. The difference between British Columbia and Quebec in this matter is due not only to the system, but to other factors as well. Undoubtedly British Columbia exercises greater care, and there are comparatively few American tourists there.

To purchase at the government store in British Columbia one must take out a permit, paying two dollars as a registry fee. Of course it is also more difficult to control the business in Montreal, a city of 750,000 inhabitants, than in a rural community. But the point made by the British Columbia agent, that it was his duty to sell as little as he could persuade people to buy, is vastly important. And British Columbia has very wisely introduced a careful accounting system. Every sale is registered on a personal list. If an individual returns to the store too often, questions may be asked. Presently his case may be investigated by the police and the ultimate disposal of his purchases may be looked into.

The Province of Alberta has compromised with the old-fashioned saloon. Besides the government agencies, which are conducted very much as in British Columbia, Alberta permits the sale of beer and ale by hotels and restaurants.

\* \* \*

The one curse of government sale throughout Canada is the patronage of visiting Americans. In Montreal, opposite the greatest hotel in Canada, is the government liquor store. During the tourist season this hotel often entertains daily more than a thousand visiting Americans. At the liquor store referred to four queues of Americans, lined up and waiting at the four wickets, often extend out into the street.

Returning to his hotel room in Montreal, the writer passed an open door. Within were three young Americans. They had motored the 600 miles from Cleveland in two days. They arrived just in time to get their liquor before the store was locked up for the night. Before dawn they left for home. Imagine them lying upon their beds drinking their whiskey straight, out of quart bottles. Here was one aspect of our fancied solution of the drink problem in the United States.

With what trepidation do the American passengers on the crowded trains of returning Pullmans await the visitation of the customs officer. Recently one man brought back four cases of Scotch (48 quart bottles) packed in a large valise. With the valise safely tucked away beside him in bed he reached out between the curtains and showed another valise containing his personal effects. During all the summer and autumn how many thousands of Americans do not return from Canada and Mexico loaded up with their favorite brands? North and south our neighbors look

upon us with pity and disgust. "Prohibition" and high prices for liquor, poisonous concoctions and fear of detection—these drive our rebels abroad. Everywhere they furnish the world with an unlovely sight of a perplexed and misguided people.

### PUBLICITY ANGERS PRIVILEGE.

Publication of income tax payments has caused a greater sensation than the recent oil exposures. Men who take no interest in these scandals and who smile indulgently when labor attacks injunction judges, are enraged at what they term "interference with liberty" when the public reads of income tax payments that range from thousands to millions of dollars.

These payments, however, are on the minimum incomes of many individuals and corporations. They do not include incomes from tax-exempt state and municipal bonds and from the first Liberty loan, which is tax exempt. The approximate total of these three grades of bonds is \$30,000,000,000.

The income tax law also allows wide latitude for depreciation, amortization and other exemptions, which is used by corporations to conceal excessive incomes.

Several months ago the income tax bureau of the Treasury Department sanctioned an amortization allowance of \$15,589,614.39 to the Aluminum Company of America, in which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his family are interested. This corporation is known as the Aluminum Trust and was recently charged with controlling the price of kitchen utensils used in the homes of the nation.

The operation of the income tax law was illustrated by Senator La Follette, who calls attention to the \$240 income tax payment of an oil operator who secured one of the valuable naval oil leases under the Fall-Daugherty regime. This operator declined to show the Senate Committee the books of one of his subsidiary companies, and Senator La Follette now charges that the oil magnate paid that subsidiary 12½ per cent, which he should pay to the government as income tax.

The income tax publicity law was passed by the last Congress. The fight was led by Senator Norris, and was opposed by President Coolidge and the old guard. This law provides that income tax payments shall be open for public inspection. It has been discovered that another law provides that income tax payments shall not be published. This contradiction has resulted in much confusion.

Attorney General Stone has ruled that the income tax books may be inspected but this information can not be published.

The next Congress will witness a furious drive to repeal the Norris law. This will be met by as determined an effort to make all income tax exemptions public.

The publicity is worrying the large income tax payers, as they will be handicapped in future campaigns for a sales tax and for reductions in the surtaxes as favored by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

If he doesn't care what the world thinks of him, he is so high it doesn't matter or so low the case is hopeless.



**EDUCATORS CRY "SHAME."**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Sharply denouncing an organization that is fighting the child labor amendment on the specious plea that it is seeking to protect the nation's homes and children, the National Education Association has declared that its 140,000 members stand solidly behind the amendment.

The stand of the National Education Association is a reaffirmation of the position taken by the association at its last meeting, when it unqualifiedly supported the amendment, and the declaration was made in response to a telegram of inquiry from the "Citizens Committee to Protect Our Homes and Children." This organization telegraphed the Education Association as follows:

"Your organization is quoted as supporting the so-called child labor amendment in a circular. You are respectfully requested to inform us if this is a fact or not and if your organization has indorsed the amendment, to inform us by what authority such indorsement was given, and whether after a poll of the membership had been taken. Citizens Committee to Protect Our Homes and Children."

In replying to the telegram, J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the Education Association, wrote:

"The following is the action taken by the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association at the Washington meeting, July 3, 1924:

"Believing in governmental responsibility, we indorsed in our last convention an amendment to the Constitution empowering Congress to make laws regarding child labor. We now advocate the prompt ratification by the states of the child labor amendment passed by the present Congress and urge the members of this association to make every effort to obtain its ratification by the legislatures of their respective states at the earliest possible date."

"The Representative Assembly is composed of delegates elected by local and state affiliated associations. The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote of the assembly. These delegates represented a membership of 140,000, the states being fully represented at the meeting. This action may be accepted as the combined judgment of the organized teaching profession, and as taken wholly in the interest of the childhood of America.

"Shame on any manufacturers' association and shame on the so-called 'Citizens Committee to Protect Our Homes and Children,' that would hide behind the threadbare states rights scare to prevent children in shop districts from receiving an adequate education and from getting 'the fair start in life' to which Abraham Lincoln believed to be the inherent right of every child.

"Yes, our 140,000 members stand solidly for this amendment. We believe that the nation and the states should at once put an end to sweatshop conditions for children, this destruction of child health, this weakening of the intelligence of children and this method of increasing illiteracy in our country. We can present to your committee facts showing the need of legislation and the reasons for the resolution which was passed at the Washington convention.

"Very truly yours,

"J. W. CRABTREE, Secretary."

Ignorance, superstition, suspicion, hatred of the new, sex harassment, passions unchecked by reason that find their outlet in gun-play, bootlegging and rioting—these stalk the tree-lined streets of Herrin. Apparently the true spirit of civilization requires something deeper and richer than the radios, the Rotaries, the movies, the filling-stations, yes and even the high schools and labor unions and churches, are giving it them in 1924 A. D.—The Survey.

**NO LIMIT TO INJUNCTION EVIL.**

The Ohio Supreme Court has set aside an injunction secured by a married woman in Adams County prohibiting an unmarried woman speaking to her husband.

The Adams County common pleas judge probably imagined he was enjoining striking trade unionists, as the defendant was "perpetually enjoined" from visiting, speaking or going near the home of the plaintiff, or any other house or place where the husband may be, "or otherwise from writing or speaking to him in any manner, either directly or indirectly, communicating with him by word, letter, writing, sign or symbol."

In a majority decision, setting aside this remarkable order, the Supreme Court said: "The decree in this case is an extreme instance of government by injunction. It attempts to govern, control and direct personal relations and domestic affairs."

The court said that ample provision has been made by law whereby the husband may be required to discharge every obligation imposed upon him toward his wife and his children, but there was no claim that he had failed in any of these particulars, and that the injunction is merely based on apprehensions of the plaintiff.

"Such extension of the jurisdiction of equity to regulate and control domestic relations, in addition to the legal and statutory remedies already provided, in our opinion is not supported by authority, warranted by sound reason or in the interest of good morals or public policy," the court said.

In sustaining this reasoning, Judge Allen, the woman member of the Supreme Court, took this fling at injunction judges:

"Equity refuses to enjoin many acts which it does not condone. Equity will not enjoin the commission of a crime. This is not because it condones the commission of crime, but because it takes no part in the administration of criminal law."

In dissenting from his colleagues, Chief Justice Marshall said the term "government by injunction" is "rather odious," and that it had its origin "in the wide-spread criticism of injunction suits arising out of labor strikes, where it was claimed that the government was trying to maintain law and order by civil processes."

Justice Day also dissented. He believed the injunction should stand, though he intimated that this power of the court should be "rarely exercised."

"This injunction, while set aside, will give the people an understanding what labor means by 'government by injunction,'" said Thomas J. Donnelly, secretary of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and for years a leader in the fight against the wrongful use of this process.

"The logical ending of the labor injunction is the destruction of government by law and rule by the judiciary even in our personal affairs. The Adams County court favors this plan, but the Ohio State Supreme Court refuses to go that far," the unionist said.

**"HARD TIMES" MAKE MANY CRIMINALS.**

Business depression is responsible for most of our first offenders against the criminal law, according to E. N. Hackney, chief probation officer of Philadelphia. Addiction to drugs and bad home conditions are factors in juvenile and adult delinquency, but more than all else, unemployment is the leading cause, Mr. Hackney said.

The probation officer intimated that while the public makes much of robberies, some attention should be paid to the thousands of men who may be out of work at the time. When men can secure employment, the danger of law violation is lessened, he said.

**Herman's Hats****UNION MADE****2396 Mission Street at Twentieth****FURNITURE  
DRAPERIES****CARPETS****STOVES  
BEDDING****On the  
EASIEST TERMS****EASTERN  
OUTFITTING CO.****1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH****We Give and Redeem American Trading  
Stamps****DEMAND THE UNION LABEL****ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING****If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.****YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES  
AND EASY TERMS****FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS  
DRAPERIES LINOLEUM PHONOGRAPHS  
CROCKERY SILVERWARE****Newman's is Headquarters for Occidental Stoves  
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor****2101  
2119  
Mission  
St.****Newman's  
REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.****Mission  
St.  
at  
17th****COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS****Where Your \$ Buys More****2415 MISSION—Near 20th****Lowest prices and biggest values in  
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,  
Shoes and Tobacco****Every sale backed by our  
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK  
GUARANTEE**



**THE CASE OF PETER McDONOUGH.**

The following, taken from the Oakland Daily Record, contains a whole lot of truth. We know of instances wherein Peter McDonough has granted favors to the organized workers at critical periods, and it is not, therefore, at all surprising to find an editor of a newspaper with courage enough to deliver himself of the following editorial with relation to him:

"Those of us in the original labor movement of the Bay District who know the real Peter P. McDonough, know that he is not nor was he ever a bootlegger. Peter McDonough is the victim of a political vendetta.

"Peter McDonough is not the man newspapers have described. He is not the man invented in the heat of political squabbles by careless scribes.

"For more than twenty years, Peter P. McDonough has been the friend of organized labor in fair weather and foul. He has been found at the side of organized labor particularly in foul weather, in time of stress and strife, in times when labor needed a friend.

"When benefits were delayed in time of strike and the men and their families had to be fed, Pete McDonough advanced the money. When pickets were arrested, Pete McDonough bailed them out and provided legal defense without cost to the men or their union. When there was a benefit on foot for some sick or disabled brother whose family was in need, Pete McDonough was never out when the ticket-seller called. Peter P. McDonough was in the business of getting folks out of jail, usually poor folks, and if a man carried a union card, Pete McDonough's service cost him nothing. Pete McDonough was in the bail bond business and he put a big heart into that business.

"And we might say casually that when a newspaperman needed a friend, he could always find one in Peter P. McDonough.

"There is the story of the big car strike in San Francisco years ago. The men were standing out on a weekly benefit from the Amalgamated. It was a long strike. One week the benefits were delayed. A break in the ranks of the men was threatened. The leaders were dismayed. In this crisis, Peter P. McDonough was appealed to. He stepped into the breach with a check in five figures and saved the day. The carmen's resolution of thanks hangs framed on his wall to this day.

"Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. For I hungered and ye gave me meat; I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me."

"So the many members of the organized labor movement of the Bay District who know the real Pete McDonough, not the fictitious creation of sensationalism, are standing by his side in his period of trouble, even as he stood by us in our day of tribulation. And when Pete McDonough comes to Alameda County to abide with us, those of us who know him, we shall see to it that he wants for nothing of the little comforts that go to make a jail sentence more bearable. The writer of this editorial, particularly, will be at the service of Pete McDonough at all hours of the day and night.

"Loyalty to one's friends is a big thing in life.

"We don't care much whether the holier-than-thou element like this editorial or not. If they were as quick to help as they are to howl, we'd think more of them. We wouldn't trade Pete McDonough for a trainload of them."

No one is more worthy of contempt than the trade unionist who ignores the union label, card or button when spending money.

**EL PASO CONVENTION.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

With its annual report to the American Federation of Labor convention completed, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has adjourned after a week in session, to meet again just before the convention is called to order on November 17 in El Paso, Texas.

It is believed at American Federation of Labor headquarters that the El Paso convention will be the most colorful event of its kind ever held and perhaps the most important.

An invitation to the delegates to the convention to visit Mexico City as the guests of the Mexican Federation of Labor was extended during the council meeting by Roberto Haberman, representing the Mexican workers. Mr. Haberman said that the Mexican Federation of Labor is planning the reproduction of an Aztec village, with its ceremonials, at San Juan Teotihuacan, site of the two great Mexican pyramids, fifty miles from Mexico City, for the entertainment of the American guests.

Elaborate ceremonials at the El Paso-Juarez international bridge are being planned for the opening days of the convention. The Mexican Federation of Labor will go into convention on the Mexican side of the river when the American delegates begin their convention on the American side. Aside from the ceremonials at the bridge, there will be two joint sessions of both conventions, one on the American side of the river and one on the Mexican side.

In addition to the Mexican visitors there will be visitors from other countries, including Great Britain, Canada and Germany.

The convention will be welcomed to El Paso by "Ma" Ferguson, who, it is expected, will then be governor of the state; by George H. Slater, secretary-treasurer of the Texas State Federation of Labor; by Mayor Dudley of El Paso, and other officials, as well as by William J. Moran, editor of the El Paso Labor Advocate.

A feature of this year's convention will be a convention daily newspaper, edited by working newspapermen covering the convention for newspapers throughout the country. This newspaper will contain only convention news and will contain four pages per issue.

Many issues of great importance will be before the convention for decision; and there will, of course, be the annual election of officers.

As soon as the convention adjourns, delegates will leave for Mexico City to attend the inauguration of President-elect Calles and to attend the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, which will open in the Mexican capital on December 3. Samuel Gompers is president of the Pan American Federation of Labor and will

preside over its convention, as well as over the convention in El Paso. The convention in Mexico City will be attended by delegates representing at least a dozen American Republics.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1924.

About the worst thing that can happen to a union is to elect cowardly men to fill important offices, men who are afraid to tell the rank and file the truth about conditions as they see them. Many a good union has been destroyed because its officers did not have the courage to point out the weak qualities of the organization and the strong points of the employers' position to the membership. Many a disastrous strike has had as its main cause this very quality in responsible officers. Under such circumstances the moral coward is much more harmful than the physical coward, though both ought to be detested by red-blooded men and women.

The fellow who gambles admits by his acts that he is endeavoring to get something for nothing, or merely by outguessing the other fellow. There is no pretense of rendering service or producing anything in return for the gain sought. It is a clean-cut, straightforward effort to get something possessed by somebody else without returning anything of value therefor, and such a man is, as a matter of fact, deserving of more consideration at the hands of society than is the swindler who, by pretending to exchange some article of commerce for the money of his victim, only gives half the value he leads the purchaser to believe he is getting. The latter case is a plain instance of deception and robbery, yet its perpetrator is quite generally looked upon as a clever businessman.

There can be no reasonable objection offered to the assertion that in a properly conducted social structure there should be an opportunity for every individual to produce. The demand for things is always great and our natural resources are not anything like fully used. The fault, then, must rest upon the scheme of things which keeps the man who desires to work away from the abundant fields of possible production. With the solution of this problem will come something resembling Utopia, and to the man who solves it everlasting fame and immortality. Surely the prize to be gained should be inducement enough to attract the world's best minds, yet we are still floundering in the dark and enduring suffering and misery as a consequence of our ignorance in this year of our Lord, 1924.

## Bungling Election Officials

The voting machines, as used in San Francisco, last Tuesday, were, to say the least, a nuisance. This was true not only because the election officials and the people were not familiar with them, but also because there were so many propositions on them as to make it absolutely impossible for the voter to comply with the law by voting in two minutes. The Election Commission and the Registrar of Voters placed one machine in precincts where even if the law were complied with and only two minutes occupied by each voter, the thirteen hours the polls were opened would not have been sufficient to poll more than about 60 per cent of those entitled to vote, but the number of propositions that the voter was called upon to pass judgment upon was such that it was a physical impossibility for the most alert and active voter to cast a ballot in less than four minutes. This resulted in long lines waiting for an opportunity to register their preferences and many of those who desired to do their duty as citizens before going to their places of employment were denied this privilege as a consequence of the miserable and inexcusable conditions brought about by those charged with the responsibility of making the arrangements for carrying on the election.

No reasonable excuse can be offered for this state of affairs because it was a mere matter of mathematics, simple addition, to ascertain that the arrangements made in precincts where voting machines were installed were entirely inadequate, and that hundreds, perhaps thousands of citizens would be unable to vote under such circumstances. There are but two explanations of the deplorable situation, the one being that those responsible for it were so stupid that they could not even do simple addition accurately, and the other that an attempt was made to save money and reduce election expenses.

In any event the fact remains that a great many citizens found it impossible to vote and a great many others became so disgusted that they did not inconvenience themselves in order to exercise their right of franchise. This is deplorable particularly because thousands of citizens worked long and hard to get out a big vote only to have their efforts frustrated by those in charge of the arrangements for the election. It is hard enough under the best of conditions to get people to go to the polls, but under such discouraging circumstances as they were forced to meet last Tuesday it is more than probable that the falling off in future will be even greater than in the past. The lukewarm citizen will not stand in line for hours in order to vote. Many persons refuse to do so even to amuse themselves at theatres and other places of entertainment and it is not at all likely that they would do so in order to vote.

Those responsible for the muddle in San Francisco are also very largely responsible for the law that is now on the statute books of the State of California, and it seems to be a badly jumbled and muddled affair. The provision that a maximum of two minutes be allowed a voter, without regard for the length of the ballot, is too absurd to be given serious consideration by any sane human being. With the paper ballot the voter was given ten minutes, and six or seven individuals could vote at the same time, whereas with the machine only two minutes are allowed and only one voter at a time can mark a ballot.

There can be no very serious objection offered to the machines, because they are so simple that anybody can accurately operate them, but the miserable manner in which they were introduced by the election officials is more than likely to disgust the citizenship with them to such an extent that there will be a strong demand for throwing them out and going back to the old system. It is certain that another such experience by the people of San Francisco will result in radical departures of some kind or other. There is a limit even to the patience of the good-natured people of this city.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

With the election out of the way those who have been blaming the uncertainties of politics for the bad business conditions that have been prevailing for several months past will have to find something else to refer to as a reason for their failures. And the truth is that other things have had more to do with it than has the uncertainties of the election.

The law of supply operates very much as man allows it to operate, except upon rare occasions, and the law of demand occupies a very similar position, so that the fellow who declares that the law of supply and demand must operate regardless of man's desire in the premises is barking up the wrong tree in an effort to deceive someone. Men collectively have for centuries very largely controlled both supply and demand. The dumb animals, left to themselves, would be forced to live according to the scarcity or abundance of the supply, but intelligent human beings are not so rigidly restricted. Intelligence can both increase the supply and limit the demand for nearly all the things essential to the maintenance of life.

The publication of the income tax returns revealed such an amount of fraud and deception on the part of many wealthy men of this country in an endeavor to evade bearing a just share of the burdens of government that there is now a great wail going up against the law making publicity possible, and it is a certainty that tremendous pressure will be brought to bear upon the next Congress for the repeal of the law. The work of lining up Congressmen on the question is already under way, and unless the people in the different sections of the country make it plain to their representatives that they desire publicity continued the law will be so amended as to eliminate the publicity feature. President Coolidge is in favor of elimination and so is Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

In December, 1881, in Turn Theatre, New York City, John Swinton, then an editorial writer on Charles A. Dana's New York Sun, delivered a speech in commemoration of the twenty-second anniversary of John Brown's death. The speech was published in leaflet form with the title: "Old Ossawatimie Brown," after the town in Kansas where John Brown lived. In the course of the address John Swinton made the following observations with respect to the law and judges: "What is the thing that arrogates to itself the title of law, the records of which are foul with wrong, the hands of which are red with the world's best blood, the administrators of which were so perfectly described by Zephaniah, the Hebrew prophet, who said, 'The judges are wolves, gnawing the bones'—which has supported every powerful culprit and every incorporate monstrosity—which poisoned Socrates, slew the Gracchi, strangled Savonarola, beheaded Vane, burned Servetus, hanged John Brown—aye, crucified the young Galilean himself—the devices of which are the scourge, the rack, the wheel, the stake, the gibbet, the cross, and every invention of torture? Who are these beloved felons at law, arrayed in white, for they are worthy, their names effulgent in the sky, burnishing the dull world? How many of the apostles and prophets of the ages have fallen victims to the fraud misnamed law? The world is today as busily engaged as ever it was in sacrificing them. But, my hearers, this will not last forever. As Samson in his death brought down the temple of Dagon, so every martyr hastens the end of the system under which he is sacrificed."

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Uncle, what is a cafe de luxe?"  
"Oh, about five per cent cafe and ninety-five per cent looks."—London Mail.

Some time ago a railroad was under construction in one of the rural districts of Nova Scotia. It was decided that fences be built on each side of the track to protect the farmer's cattle, the railroad and farmers to share equally in the cost. One of the farmers stoutly refused to pay his share until one day a neighbor remarked, "I hear these train engines are going to have cow catchers." That settled it. "They're not going to get my cows if I know it." So saying the old man hurried home, counted out his portion and sent it to the railroad company.—Forbes Magazine.

Jack Smith, 982 Columbia Avenue, was arrested Thursday afternoon and will face a charge of selling beer in Police Court this morning. Two other men were arrested by the same officers on Thursday and charged with the same offense.—From a news item in the Vancouver Sun.

She had just returned from the barber-shop, where she had exchanged her heavy tresses for a shingle.

"I simply could not stand the weight of all that hair on my head another day," she explained to her angry husband.

"I always thought your head was weak," was his only comment.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Jack was home for his holidays from college. One day he said to his mother: "May I tell you a narrative, mother?" The mother not being used to hearing such big words, said, "What is a narrative, my boy?"

"A narrative is a tale," said Jack.

That night, when going to bed, Jack said, "May I extinguish the light, mother?"

His mother asked, "What do you mean by saying extinguish?"

"Extinguish means put out," said Jack.

A few days later Jack's mother was giving a party at their home, and the dog walked in. Jack's mother raised her voice and said: "Jack, take that dog by the narrative and extinguish him."—The Australian Christian.

Mrs. X.—Why have you never sued any of your divorced husbands for alimony?

Mrs. Y.—By the time I'm ready to leave a man, he's always bankrupt.—Boston Transcript.

Another racing season is closing and the usual number of men have learned once again that the only people who make any money following the horses are the teamsters.—New York American.

Teacher—Now, boys, here's a little example in mental arithmetic. How old would a person be who was born in 1875?

Pupil—Please, teacher, was it a man or a woman?

A negro preacher was edified on one occasion by the recital of a dream had by a member of his church.

"All dis time," said the narrator, "I was a-dreamin' dat I was in Ole Satan's dominions. I tell you, pahson, dat sho' was a bad dream!"

"Was any white men dere?" asked the dusky divine.

"Sho'—plenty of 'em," the other hastened to assure his minister.

"What was dey doin'?"

"Every one of 'em," was the answer, "was a-holdin' a cullud pusson between him an' de fire."—The Forty-second.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## THE PERSEVERING MAN.

The steadfast, ever patient man,  
Gets gladness out of life  
By nurturing the smiles began  
When first he won in strife.  
He seeks a place among the strong  
To demonstrate his worth,  
And wisely wends his way along  
The plaguing paths of earth.  
He shuts his lips in anger's heat  
And minds his own affairs,  
For he knows how to be discreet  
By shunning alien cares.  
His kit is full, so why should he  
Pile weight upon his load,  
While straining thew and bone to be  
The master of the road?  
The goal he visions lies ahead,  
Far up unconquered steep;  
By rising early from his bed,  
He plows and sows and reaps.  
If he elects his brain to train  
That he may gather lore,  
He pulls with undiminished main  
And opens Wisdom's door.  
When others can no longer trace  
The trend that takes to right,  
He wavers not throughout the race  
Though panting in his plight.  
And in the last decisive bound,  
As tumult greets his ears,  
The splendid honors he has found,  
He shares with his compeers!  
—Lilburn Harwood Townsend, in Forbes Magazine.

## SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT.

We are confronted by the fact that not only are there from ten to twelve per cent of the workers continuously unemployed, but in certain trades there is still tremendous seasonal unemployment. It is being discovered that this seasonal unemployment can be largely reduced, because the causes for such unemployment are subject to human control. Some illuminating and startling figures on seasonal unemployment in the building industry have been compiled by the Boston Building Congress. This congress is composed of representatives of the various factors in the building industry, including labor. As a result of the study made in Boston, it has been found that ten trades in the building industry have steady employment during only three months in the year and that two other trades have steady employment for less than three months during the year. Only two trades enjoy steady employment for six months and only two other trades enjoy steady employment for five months.

It is almost a certainty that in most of the cities, except those favored by warm winter climate, the percentage of seasonal unemployment in the building industry runs nearly as high.

Here is a problem worthy of the study and consideration of every factor in industry. In helping to solve or partially solve the problem, organized labor can take a leading and important part. Organized labor is vitally interested in the solution of unemployment, both constant and occasional, as unemployment is a direct danger to the unions and union standards, to say nothing of being a danger to them by reason of being a menace to the nation as a whole.—The American Federationist for November.

Mother—Now, children, don't quarrel. What's the matter?

Harold—We're playin' shipwreck, an' Susie won't go in the bathroom an' drown herself.—American Legion Weekly.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

We wish to call the attention of the membership to the November meeting of the union which will be held Sunday, November 16, in the Labor Temple, and urge every member to be present. Of especial interest will this meeting be to the membership employed in the commercial field, as matters bearing directly on their future interest and welfare will be up for discussion. Matters of interest to the newspaper printers may come up for discussion also. Anyway come to the meeting. If you don't come and action is taken which you don't like you will have no moral right to kick about the action afterward.

James M. Lynch took his office as president of the International Typographical Union in Indianapolis Saturday, November 1, and almost immediately gave out his appointments of representatives for the various districts. San Francisco was honored by the appointment of Philip Johnson. Mr. Johnson's territory will likely be from the Tehachapi mountains to the Oregon line and extend eastward into Nevada. All factions of the Typographical Union in this city realized that with the inauguration of a new administration new organizers would be appointed and while it was a surprise to some to know that Mr. Johnson had been selected for that post in this district, yet many of his friends who had kept tab on events surmised that he would be the selection. Mr. Johnson is too well and favorably known to the membership of this city to need any introduction. He has been a resident here for a great many years and has been a consistent hard worker for the interests of the union, and his appointment will meet with the approval of his host of friends. We wish him success in every endeavor to better the conditions of the union printers of Northern California.

On November 1 Will J. French announced his retirement as executive secretary for the California Blind Association. He also announced that he would leave shortly for a visit with his mother at his old home in New Zealand and expects to be absent from the city for a year or more. Mr. French is one of our best known members, having served the union in years gone by in almost every capacity. With the formation of the Industrial Accident Commission Mr. French was appointed by the Governor and for thirteen years was a member of that commission. He resigned that position last spring and at once became identified with the California Blind Association, which position he has just resigned. He has earned a well merited rest after the many strenuous years of work and his many friends throughout the State will be pleased to know that he has at last decided that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

A local Seventh street restaurant after enumerating all the good things they serve from day to day, winds up its bill of fare, which, by the way, bears the union label, by stating: "Sunday—We get drunk and close up." "Union men and I. W. W.'s welcome." We are glad to know that the printing bears the union label and that union men are welcome, but we do not like being placed side by side with the I. W. W.

Word has reached the city that a settlement has been reached in Washington, D. C., between the government printing office and the employees of the composing room in which a very substantial raise in pay has been received. The scale committee of Columbia Union and the G. P. O. had been deadlocked for months, and just before retiring from office ex-President Howard was called in in an attempt to reach a settlement. How well Mr. Howard succeeded is best told in the following: "The new scale pays 95 cents to hand compositors, \$1 to readers, makeups, and imposers;

and \$1.05 to operators; price and a half for overtime; 15 per cent extra for night work; price and a half for Sundays; and double price and a half for holidays. This scale takes the place of a flat rate of 85 cents previous to and of 90 cents since July 1. Price and a half is paid for overtime for the first time in the history of the shop; and the rate heretofore for holidays has been only double pay. The night rate is reduced from 20 to 15 per cent over the day rate. \* \* \* Consequently downtown wages must be increased in order to hold workers. Just a few months ago the union renewed the book and job scale of \$40 and \$42, which now contrasts with \$45.60 and \$50.40 in the G. P. O."

Charles More, chairman of Brunt's, has recently placed a box in his chapel for the reception of printed matter which does not bear the union label, and that he is having success in his efforts is evidenced by the amount of material brought to headquarters which does not bear the label. If every chapel chairman would take the same interest it would not be long until the label committee would be swamped with work.

J. F. Aude, who is visiting in the city from St. Louis, brought back with him a souvenir of the early days of the labor movement in San Francisco in the form of a Labor Day badge worn by members of the union in the Labor Day parade of 1887. We very much doubt if there is another like ribbon in existence, and shows the keen interest taken in union affairs by Mr. Aude. It is a trophy worth preserving.

Grealey Bros., is the title of a new printing office recently opened at 339 Commercial street. The Grealey brothers for years were in business at Clay and Battery streets, and recently disposed of their plant there. Their many friends will be glad to know that they have decided to again enter the business and wish them success.

N. D. Burchfield, late of the Call chapel, and who recently acquired the Neubarth & Co. linotyping plant on Jessie street, announced this week that he had disposed of practically all the old equipment and was installing one of Mergenthaler's latest No. 14 machines, several new faces of type, and other material to make the plant up-to-date in every respect.

J. R. Spann, member of the executive committee, and for the past several months in the employ of the N. E. A. Service, resigned that position last week, and on November 1 entered the employ of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company. Mr. Spann's position is confined, at least for the present, in doing office work, editing a house organ, and numerous other duties. We extend best wishes to him for success in his new line of work.

Carl Hildebrand of the Pernau-Walsh chapel is in St. Luke's Hospital, slowly recovering from an operation. Brother employees wish him a speedy recovery, and will be glad to see his smiling countenance around "Magazine Row" again.

Harold Dick of the Pernau-Walsh chapel has changed his place of abode to the fashionable residence district of Piedmont. All debutantes, beware! He claims the "dear" hunting to be fair in the Piedmont hills. Harold says that good printing is like the making of love—much depends on the "presswork."

Conrad Scheel, skipper of the Pernau-Walsh Co., has been initiated into the vicious game of Mah Jong, winning the championship of Flood avenue at first sitting. Mr. Scheel seems to like the game—but likes chop suey a little better.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

An extensive campaign is to be launched by the officers of the Chronicle Mutual Aid Society to induce members of the chapel who are eligible to enroll in the society. Now that the Chronicle has become settled in its new quarters it is the hope of the officers to see every regular and sub

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who have been members of the chapel for three months to become connected with the organization, whose benefits have greatly helped quite a number of its members within the past year of its existence. President C. B. Crawford and the board of directors are compiling a detailed report of the society and its activities, which will be presented at the annual meeting in January.

W. A. Smith was putting in his time to good advantage on the numerous occasions he has been absent from work the past six weeks by directing the building of a strictly modern, up-to-date, five-room bungalow on Judah street. Smitty is not only well pleased with the durable construction of the building with its latest electrical fixtures and appliances, but also with the location, which allows an abundance of sun all day and an easy access to the down-town district by being on a direct car line.

M. T. Bowes, who has his slip under the heading of proof-readers, is showing up for work again after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Bowes, while still weak, expects to regain his strength within a short time and be as active and agile as ever.

L. L. Heagney, founder and former president of the Chronicle Mutual Aid Society, who is of an extremely restless disposition, figured it was time to move again. Pulling his slip, Big Boy left for the Bulletin, where, he stated, he was offered a very enticing proposition.

D. A. Paddock, assistant chairman, was on another hiking expedition last Sunday in an effort to reduce his avoirdupois; finally collecting his senses after he had pondered and floundered around trying to get his bearings, Paddy landed at the country estate of Tom Hearn, where he was given a royal welcome, and, after refreshments, which were extremely mild and tended to add more pounds to Paddy's already excessive weight, he was set on the right path toward the Golden Gate which he reached at an early hour Monday morning.

Imagine the surprise of one Mr. Hammond of the Daily News chapel upon learning on Tuesday that his old friend Johnny Collins, "youngest" member of the Chronicle chapel, was still alive and active as ever; and, as Johnny says, "good for many years to come." Mr. Hammond read in the Labor Clarion where Johnny's namesake, who resided at Stockton, had passed away and imagined it was our Johnny.

#### MUST TAKE IN LABOR.

To have one or more factors in any given industry brought to a high state of efficiency through organization and co-operative effort, and to leave the most important factor in an industry where labor and machinery make the product without raw material—the factor of Labor—without organization or with units of organization that have no actual connection or cohesion—is to plan for smooth operation of the industrial machine, while deliberately leaving the driving wheel and important primary gears out of plumb with the with the other parts of the machinery that go to make up the whole.

History teems with the changes in mode of living brought about by the several ages from the stone to the iron; the steam; and now we find ourselves well within the threshold of the electrical age.

The labor and pains of humanity, attendant upon the introduction of each successive era, can be clearly shown to be a reflex of the industrial situation of the particular time. The acceptance of new theories, concepts and ideals depends less upon the brilliancy of their introduction than upon the adaptability and comprehension of the great mass of the people to whom they are presented.—James P. Noonan, President, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in November American Federationist.

#### WORKERS AND EDUCATION.

Under the present system of industry man follows the machine. There is no chance for personal development or initiative on the part of the worker. It is only through the trade unions that workers obtain an opportunity to act in many capacities on the industrial, economic, political, co-operative and educational fields. The trade union movement gives an aim and philosophy to the worker. It formulates a constructive plan and creates new economic and spiritual values. As members of unions, they have a chance to develop their creative faculties. Through their trade unions they act collectively and think of the good of the group, rather than of their individual advancement, and it is to be expected that workers' education will help the workers in this direction. Therefore those who are behind the workers' education movement wish to give to it a larger meaning than that of mere adult education. They hope to make it an instrument both for labor's immediate struggles and in its ultimate social program. Labor insists that workers' education, unlike conventional education, which seeks to adjust the individual to his surroundings must seek to help adjust the surroundings to the needs of the individual in modern society.—Fannia M. Cohn, in November American Federationist.

#### A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

Despite the great and ever-growing ownership of automobiles—only a few short years ago considered luxuries beyond the reach of all but the wealthiest—there is a constant unemployment problem that argues that a large number of persons are not getting their share of the general prosperity.

That this all-the-year-around unemployment problem is not a trivial matter is revealed by a study just completed by the Russell Sage Foundation. The Foundation, which has been investigating employment needs, methods and agencies for five years, finds that averaging good and bad years, 10 to 12 per cent of all the workers in the United States, several million of men and women, are out of work all the time, and widespread unemployment is now a constant phenomenon with far-reaching economic, social, psychological and moral bearings and consequences.

This is a serious situation and no amount of figures on automobile ownership will tend to make it less serious. It is a situation that is responsible for distress, misery and grinding poverty, to say nothing of bitter discontent.—The American Federationist for November.

#### EDUCATION WEEK.

"It is suggested and urged that labor organizations everywhere co-operate with all bodies interested in the promotion of Education Week," writes Samuel Gompers in the November American Federationist. "It is hoped that in every community the mayor will issue a proclamation designating the week and asking for general co-operation. Newspapers and motion picture theatres should be urged to contribute to the promotion of the purpose of the campaign and to explanations of its purposes, both before and during the week. Where public meetings are held it is urged that trade unionists join in the programs as speakers and that trade unionists show their interest by attendance at such meetings.

"Many other ways will occur to those in each community for an adequate observance of Education Week. No one is more vitally interested in the development of education than the wage earner and it is to be hoped that the participation of all will be adequate in every instance.

"Ignorance and tyranny are twin evils. Injustice flees before an educated people."



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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of October 31, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Molders' Union No. 164—George Johnson, vice John O. Walsh, deceased. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Butchers' Union No. 508, endorsing amendments Nos. 39, 40, 41. From the Illinois State Federation of Labor, with reference to the Illinois Labor News. From the San Francisco Fire Department's Amendment Committee, thanking the Council for its endorsement of No. 39 and No. 40. From the Union Made Garment Manufacturers, relative to prison-made and non-union made garments.

Request complied with—From the Community Chest, suggesting that Council hear Mr. William Higby on the question of "How the Physically Handicapped Man and Woman are being aided." On motion, Mr. Higby was invited.

Communication from Mayor Rolph, thanking the Council for its co-operation in connection with the recent bond campaign. Moved and seconded that the Council give the Committee on the Hetch Hetchy project a rising vote of thanks; carried.

Telegram from President Samuel Gompers, a full statement of facts regarding the position of the Central Labor Union of New York City regarding the Presidential candidates. On motion, the telegram was ordered given to the press.

**Report of Executive Committee**—The communication from the Typographical Union of Seattle, regarding its controversy between the union and the Post-Intelligencer, was filed with a communication from the International Union, which stated that the subject-matter would be taken up by their General Executive Board. In the matter of the controversy between the McQuarrie Bros. and the Musicians' Union, the Secretary will assist in bringing about a conference with both parties for the purpose of adjusting same. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions—Molders**—Will hold its 50th annual ball in the Labor Temple November 22d. Waitresses—Will hold a reception and dance in Labor Temple Saturday evening in honor of their General President, Edward Flore.

The Trades Union Promotional League submitted a draft of a pledge card and requested the endorsement of the Council on same. Moved, that the pledge card be approved; carried.

The chair introduced Edward Flore, International President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, who addressed the Council regarding

general conditions of labor throughout the country.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved to instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to draw up suitable resolutions protesting the attitude of the Daily Herald regarding labor questions; motion carried. Delegate John P. McLaughlin voting no.

**Good and Welfare**—A general discussion was indulged in by the chair and others on the work of the Tuberculosis Association and the Health Center in the Labor Temple, and requested all persons to make use of the Health Center.

**Receipts**—\$299.27. **Expenses**—\$194.27.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

## THE ELECTION.

Locally the San Francisco labor movement scored an almost complete victory on election day. All of the legislative and judicial candidates endorsed by labor won out. The four charter amendments sponsored by labor carried by good majorities. As for state and national issues, a good showing was made, and San Francisco made good its previous record of being a progressive and labor stronghold. San Francisco labor gave a good account of itself and November 4, 1924, stands as one of the banner days for organized labor in San Francisco.

So far as the national election is concerned, the labor movement did not entertain the hope that the endorsed candidates would be elected. The workers went to La Follette and Wheeler merely as a means of registering their protests against the manner in which they had been dealt with in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties. The results achieved speak for themselves.

## LABOR AND MACHINES.


Labor can have no quarrel with more thorough organization of industry or capital, nor does labor oppose any plan or device calculated to be of benefit to all the people, even though such plan or device reduces the amount of labor necessary to the production of any commodity. In common with all the people, labor receives its portion of the benefits of such plans or devices in the reduced cost of the commodity wherein the saving in cost of production has taken place; this, of course, on the assumption that the saving, less a just and reasonable profit, will be reflected in the cost to the consumer.—The American Federationist for November.



**HEADLIGHT OVERALLS**  
UNION MADE  
"Guaranteed to Outwear two Ordinary Pair"

We carry a complete run of all size of this well-known and well-made overall.

**DAVIS' DEPT. STORE**  
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND



**Sorensen Co.**  
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Clocks  
Jewelers, Watchmakers and Opticians  
715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth, San Francisco  
All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed

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Down Asiatic Competition!  
Patronize White Laundries Only!  
**ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE**

## BENDER'S SHOES

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY  
2412 Mission Street Near Twentieth  
Martha Washington Shoes Buster Brown Shoes

## SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING  
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41 Grant Ave., San Francisco  
Oakland Los Angeles  
Studios in all principal cities in California

## Winter Garden

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

Family Dance Pavilion  
**SELECT SOCIAL DANCE**  
**EVERY NIGHT**  
LADIES 25c GENTS 50c  
EXCEPT SATURDAY: SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
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PRINTING, PUBLISHING  
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## Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs  
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

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**RIGID LIVING STANDARDS REJECTED.**

American workers refuse to accept a set living standard, though this system prevails among miners and other workers in France, Belgium and Great Britain, according to Thomas Kennedy, president of district No. 7, United Mine Workers, writing in the United Mine Workers' Journal.

The trade unionist represented the United Mine Workers at the world mining congress, held at Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, last summer.

"In France and Belgium, one finds that the trade unions, especially the Miners' Union, have adopted principles with regard to the fundamental workings of their trade unions, which are in part similar to that of Great Britain," President Kennedy writes.

"It is set forth in the declaration of France and Belgium that 'wages must be based upon the cost of living, and must vary according to the cost of living.' The wages in the mining industry are regulated more or less upon this principle, and in the working out of the basis, the wages for April, 1920, have been regulated by an index of living which was then 420, and each time the index rises or falls 5 per cent, the wage increases or decreases in the same proportion.

"American miners, of course, are opposed to the principle of fixing wages according to the cost of living, and we have always held that mere living wages are 'slave wages,' and that workers are entitled to wages far beyond the amount necessary to provide the mere necessities of life. To our European brothers we have always maintained that workers are not only entitled to a wage to provide for the necessities of life, but one that will also permit them to enjoy the comforts, provide educational facilities for their children, provide a home, and be able to save for unforeseen emergencies. It is our belief, however, that the workers of Europe are heading in the same direction.

"But as yet the European unions have not gotten away from what we consider a mistaken policy in basing wages on living costs, because at best the ordinary living conditions of the workers in Europe are far below a decent standard upon which any basis should be fixed. The standard of living in 1920, which is taken as a basis, only about permitted the necessities of life, and upon this basis wages are now being regulated. There is no free opportunity through this system for much improvement in the standard of living, because they are on the basis of a mere subsistence wage, with the wage fluctuating according to increase or decrease in living costs.

"Very little improvement or elevation of human standards can be had when wages are based upon a standard that does not contain what might be considered a living wage. In other words, if workers were existing upon the bare necessities of life, and with bad housing and living conditions, the fixing of wages upon the basis of such a living would naturally serve to keep the standard at that level, and very little improvement could be made."

**MUST PAY DIVIDENDS.**

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has ruled that where a corporation passes dividends on non-cumulative preferred stock, the stockholder does not lose his right to these dividends.

Corporation directors have assumed that when dividends are not paid in any one year, whether earned or not, the stockholders' right for that year has lapsed. The decision will be carried to the highest courts, as it involves the entire structure of dividend payments. Already suit has been started by stockholders of the Southern Railway for \$22,900,000 back dividends they claim is owed them.

Demand the union label and thus follow the "golden rule" instead of the "rule of gold."

**SAFEGUARD POWER.**

Organized Labor, being the only articulate portion of the great mass of workers who form the larger part of the population of the country, has a right to give voice to the rights and grievances of the workers, and to speak for them as consumers and producers; hence, Labor's interest as consumer, in the subject of the distribution and cost of any product so generally used as is electrical current.

As producers, Labor is interested in a fair distribution of the legitimate profits accruing from a business to which they contribute their energy and mental acumen—in fact, their lives—as against the capital invested by others.

While capital invested in the power industry has been assiduously seeking means of more thorough organization and closer co-operation of the various units comprising the management of the industry, there has been shown a disposition and intent to deny to Labor the same right to organize and stabilize the industry from a Labor viewpoint.

One of the greatest factors in any industry is to stabilize labor conditions. Labor conditions must be standardized at least to the degree that policy and management are standardized, by the combining of the formerly independent units; and organization of the workers, by the workers and truly representative of the workers, is the only sound and logical method by which such standardization and co-operation may be achieved with equity, justice or permanence.—James P. Noonan, President, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in November American Federationist.

**ROADS SHOW NET GAINS.**

The September income of 24 of the principal railroads show increases when compared to the same month of last year. The gross income of these corporations was \$256,154,604 in September, as against \$240,082,439 in the same month last year. These railroads reported net earnings of \$57,261,220, compared with \$46,183,312 in September last year.

**7 BUILDINGS - 22 FLOORS**

**GOOD FURNITURE  
LOWEST PRICES  
LIBERAL TERMS**

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY  
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT

**Columbia**  
**OUTFITTING CO.**  
MISSION STREET  
at Twenty-second

**The Bluebird**

A HAT OF QUALITY. YOU WILL LIKE THIS FALL MODEL—MADE IN ALL THE SEASON'S POPULAR SHADES AT LUNDSTROM'S CALIFORNIA FACTORY.

**"Lundstrom"**  
**HATS**

1080 Market St.  
2640 Mission St.  
26 Third St.

720 Market St.  
3242 Mission St.  
605 Kearny St.

Los Angeles store, 226 W. Fifth St.  
UNION MADE SINCE 1884

**DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE**

Sutter 6654

**GEO. W. CASWELL CO.**

442 2nd St.

**SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES**

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

**EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.**

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SAN FRANCISCO

THE  
**UNION  
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**The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society**

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(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1924

Assets..... \$93,198,226.96  
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds..... 3,900,000.00  
Employees' Pension Fund..... 446,024.41

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of  
FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,  
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,  
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all sorts of weather---should wear our

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Built for the purpose in Super-quality,  
Calf, Black, Tan, Brown! Double Soles!  
Waterproof insert to keep out the damp.  
A Wizard for wear in any weather

**\$7.50**

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OPEN  
SATURDAY  
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Until 9:30

B. KATSCHINSKI  
**Philadelphia Shoe Co**  
825 MARKET ST. MISSION AT 22<sup>nd</sup>  
SAN FRANCISCO  
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

San Francisco's  
Union  
Shoe Stores

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: August Michelson of the Alaska fishermen, John O'Brien of the bookbinders, Wesley Strott of the bricklayers, Franz Mayer of the musicians, Nels G. Olsen of the tailors, John W. Lane of the laborers.

The reception given last Saturday night in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple by the Waitresses' Union to International President Flore was one of the largest attended affairs in the history of the organization and a most enjoyable time was had by all those who participated. President Flore was on his way to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in El Paso, Texas, and stopped off in San Francisco to pay a visit to the local unions in this city.

The Molders' Union will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary by a ball and entertainment in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple on the evening of November 22d. There will be many prizes, among them turkeys for the Thanksgiving tables of members. Arrangements are under way and the program gives promise of being more than ordinarily interesting.

The Tuberculosis Society is operating a health center in the Labor Temple where free physical examinations may be had by those who desire them, and the society is anxious that more trade unionists avail themselves of the opportunity afforded. Drop in and learn whether you are in good physical condition.

Judge Maurice T. Dooling, for the past eleven years United States District Judge for Northern California, died Tuesday morning at St. Francis Hospital, following an illness of over a year. Judge Dooling was a man who was not afraid to interpret the law according to his convictions, and he rendered many decisions in the interest of the less influential elements of society, including the organized workers.

Denver Printing Pressmen's Union No. 40 has established the 44-hour week and a \$44 wage scale. This is a reduction of four hours in the work week.

Chattanooga, Tenn., organized meat cutters have secured a new contract which provides for improved working conditions. The agreement has been accepted by several firms that formerly refused to recognize the union.

### AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Three miners killed in mine at Madisonville, Ky., wrecked by explosion.

Deaths of five more men bring toll of explosion on cruiser Trenton to 13.

Preliminary agreements made for formation of European steel trust.

Mayor Dever of Chicago urges City Council to authorize construction of city-owned traction lines.

Mrs. E. L. Doheny produces in court famous missing signature of Albert B. Fall to \$100,000 note.

Thirteen breweries indicted for violation of prohibition law by Federal grand jury at Philadelphia.

Car loadings reach new peak for year.

Crew of 21 perish when Swedish steamship sinks.

Car hits school bus near Lorain, Ohio—three killed, 17 hurt.

Surgeon General Cumming, home from Europe, says United States leads world in health.

Germany's match industry reported hard hit by high taxes and lack of credits.

Low Dockstader, famous minstrel and blackface comedian, dies at age of 68.

Tests of gas in plant of Standard Oil Company at Elizabeth, N. J., kill two, craze others.

Great Britain protests to Russia over propaganda letter to English Communists; Soviets repudiate letter as forgery.

Seven Chinese smuggled into United States in packing boxes; one dies from effects of starvation.

Clifford M. Holland, noted tunnel builder, dies at Battle Creek, Mich.

One hundred American marines rushed to Peking.

President-elect Calles of Mexico arrives in New York after trip abroad.

Convicts strike in West Virginia penitentiary.

Supreme Court again refuses to review cases of railroad workers convicted of criminal conspiracy for quitting work at Needles, Cal., during shopmen's strike.

Ten United States attorneys ousted for lax enforcement of dry law.

Woman and 11 men get jail sentences for tarring and feathering of girl at Frederick, Md.

Explosion on train kills six in Canada, including Peter Veregin, head of Doukobar colony in British Columbia.

Irak boundary dispute between Turkey and Great Britain settled by League of Nations Council.

E. T. Sawyer, said to have been originator of "Nick Carter" detective stories, dies at 78.

Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," dies at 75.

Railroad buying of steel and iron reported as holding up well.

Democratic National Committee charges Aluminum Trust pays workmen only \$2 a day.

Army planes bomb away clouds and make rain-fall to order.

New York-New Jersey tunnel under Hudson river is "holed through"; tunnel expected to be finished in 1926.

Attorney General Stone prepares test case to settle question of publicity on income tax returns.

## BOXING

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Every Wednesday  
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

DEMAND THE LABEL  
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT



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